

Dioscorides, Pliny and Linnaeus. Most of the book is occupied with a list of common cultivated flowers whose generic names are also the common names or are commonly used by gardeners. For each of these the correct pronunciation is discussed and some notes given as to the origin and meaning of the name. In most cases the pronunciation given is that commonly used by botanists, in a few cases they are different from those in use. Frequent references are made to Sargeant's Pronunciation of English Words derived from the Latin, to the New Oxford Dictionary and to the Imperial and Webster's Dictionaries. The names are not arranged alphabetically nor according to any system of classification, but a full index remedies what would otherwise be a serious defect.

As an indication of the pronunciations and of the clearness with which they are explained a few samples may be given:—"Chrysanthemum, the *y* is long as in cry, not short as in crystal." "Clematis—the popular pronunciation cannot be changed. But in the full Latin name the *e* might be emphasized, Cle'-matis." "Dahlia. In 1804 it was introduced into England by Lord Holland—Macaulay's Lord Holland. The writer has good authority for saying that at Holland House, the name was always given its correct pronunciation Darlea." "Heliotrope,—readers will probably agree that—in heliotrope *he* shall not be degraded into *hel*." "Lilium, the letter *i* in the first syllable is long, and should be pronounced by those who use the classical pronunciation Li-lium, not Lilly-um." "Rhus. The Latin name is Rhus, rhyming with *moose*." Just what the need or value of such a book is it would be difficult to say. The number of plants listed, 69, is not sufficient to make it of value as a dictionary of plant names. But the references to origins of the names, the mythology, the remarks regarding habits or structures will surely give an hour or two of pleasure to all lovers of garden flowers. It is a friendly little book, well printed and simply bound in board covers, revealing throughout the author's affection for the plants.

G. T. HASTINGS.

MISS ANNIE LORENZ

The numerous friends of Miss Annie Lorenz were greatly shocked and grieved to learn last summer of her untimely death,

which occurred at Hartford, Connecticut, on June 11, in her forty-ninth year. Miss Lorenz had been a member of the Torrey Botanical Club since 1906. She was a member also of several other scientific organizations, such as the Vermont Botanical Club and the Connecticut Botanical Society, of the latter of which she had served as treasurer and recording secretary. In recognition of her work she had been made a fellow of The American Association for the Advancement of Science. Miss Lorenz was unusually versatile and accomplished. Besides being a keen and active botanist, she was a good draughtsman, a linguist, and a musician. Her impromptu song recitals and piano solos will be remembered with pleasure by many who attended field meetings of the Vermont Botanical Club and the Connecticut Botanical Society or who enjoyed the privilege of visiting her home.

Miss Lorenz's botanical interests developed very early. Possibly the summers spent in her young girlhood at Willoughby Lake, Vermont, where she came into the sphere of influence of Dr. George G. Kennedy and Mr. Edwin Faxon, had something to do with directing her attention to the treasures of the plant world. Her first published paper, at the age of sixteen, is said to have been a flora of the grounds of the Hartford High School. Her special interests centered later on the bryophytes and more especially on the Hepaticae. About thirty papers were published by her, mostly in *The Bryologist*, *Rhodora*, and the *Bulletin of the Vermont Botanical Club*. One on "Jungermannia in New Hampshire" appeared in *Torrey* for March, 1908, and one, entitled "Vegetative Reproduction in the New England Frullaniae" was published in the *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club* for June, 1912. She never ventured to propose a species as "new," but she published critical notes on many and added many to the New England lists of Hepaticae and several to the list of species previously known as occurring in America. While the present writer was preparing his account of the Ricciaceae for the North American Flora, she sent to him from various parts of New England living specimens which were kept under cultivation for a time at The New York Botanical Garden and were of much service in preparing descriptions. The herbarium of Miss Lorenz has been given by her father to Yale University. She left also a collection of drawings, in part colored, of all the known

species of New England Hepaticae. Best of all, she leaves many enduring memories of generous enthusiasms and loyal friendships.

MARSHALL A. HOWE.

LEWIS HENRY LIGHTHIPE

Lewis Henry Lighthipe was born at Orange, New Jersey, 24 January 1843. He graduated from Columbia University in 1863, and from the General Theological Seminary, New York City, in 1866, receiving his master's degree from Columbia in the same year. He at once entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, being ordained in 1866 by W. H. Odenheimer, bishop of New Jersey. His clerical career was chiefly in the states of New York and New Jersey, but from 1894 to 1899 he was located at South Jacksonville, Florida.

Mr. Lighthipe was an enthusiastic amateur botanist. He became a corresponding member of the Torrey Botanical Club in 1885, and was elected an active member 8 February 1887. He was notably faithful in his devotion to the interests of the Club, attending the meetings with much regularity until the infirmities of advancing age made it necessary for him to give up the trips from his New Jersey home, and finally led him to resign. His resignation was accepted 13 January 1920, and the minutes record the fact that "in recognition of his thirty-four years of faithful service in the Club, it was voted to transfer his name to the list of corresponding members."

He was a charming man and a pleasing speaker, but so modest and unassuming that his name rarely appeared as a botanical writer. The only scientific paper with his name as author seems to be one of a single page, entitled "Notes on the New Jersey flora," published in the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club for January 1886; but his name appears frequently in the minutes of the Club in connection with brief notes, and at the meeting of 14 April 1903 he presented a paper on "The flora of the pine-barrens of New Jersey," of which the abstract (in *Torreyia*) occupies two printed pages. Many specimens, from New Jersey and Long Island, collected by him are now in the Local Flora herbarium, and he collected plants also during his residence in Florida. His personal herbarium of about 7000 specimens was sold in 1920 to the Brooklyn Botanic Garden.